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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1872. NO. 58.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWS-PAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

BOSTON'S EXTREMITY.

Citizens' Meeting at Tremont Temple.

ADDRESS OF MAYOR GASTON.

Reconstruction of Street Lines Resolved Upon.

Mansard Roofs Prohibited.

Proposed Issue of Building Bonds.

CLEARING AWAY DEBRIS, &c.

BOSTON, November 13.—Considerable progress has been made to-day in clearing away debris, recovering safes and leaving walls in the burnt district. The military guard will be continued until the buried vaults and safes containing valuables are recovered. The city police are needed on their regular duty. All bar-rooms are closed.

GAS-LIGHT AGAIN.

The reappearance of gas-light, after two nights of darkness, gives the city a more cheerful appearance, and is appreciated, particularly by newspaper offices.

BANKING FIRM SUSPENDS.

The suspension of F. A. Hawley & Co., bankers and brokers, is announced. It is said the firm will shortly resume business.

CITIZENS' MEETING—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

A meeting of citizens to confer upon the present emergencies and future contingencies resulting from the fire was held at Tremont Temple to-day, Mayor Gaston presiding. A large number of names of the most prominent citizens were announced as Vice Presidents and officers of the meeting, including Henry Wilson. In opening the meeting Mayor Gaston said:

While I deeply regret the events so full of disaster and destruction which have reached us this morning, I rejoice to believe that you have come up here with resolute hearts and determined wills, not to the fault, but in a spirit of sympathy and generous manhood, to meet the present wants of the hour. [Applause.] He said they had met to relieve distress, to adopt means to restore to more than its original beauty, and certainly more than its original security, the burnt portion of the city. It only had come for any other purpose they had mistaken the spirit of the meeting. [Applause.] He had received offers of sympathy and aid from all parts of the country, and he would be false to the city if he failed thus publicly to acknowledge gratitude for such expressions. From our own citizens, too, had as come manifestations of the same spirit, which made him rejoice that God had given to them large hearts and large means.

Other addresses were made and resolutions in favor of reconstructing the street lines of the burnt district on a better plan, and prohibiting Mansard roofs; also in favor of erecting a merchants' exchange in some central locality; favoring an extra session of the Legislature to authorize the issue of building bonds by the city, and for an application to the general government for an extension of the time for free building material, so as to relieve the burden of labor and for an act of Congress allowing drawbacks on building material.

HUMAN REMAINS FOUND.

On searching the ruins on the site of Hixon & Co.'s store, on Washington street, this morning, a small bundle of charred human remains was found. It is impossible to identify the remains, but it is known that two men perished in the fire at that place.

Dry Goods House Suspension.

HAMBURG, November 13.—The suspension of Stanfield, Wenworth & Co., dry goods and commission merchants of Boston and this city, is announced. It is expected they will resume soon.

Advance in Leather and Wool.

NEW YORK, November 13.—It is estimated that fully 25,000 sides of leather were destroyed in the Boston fire. The prices in this city have advanced consequently. Unfinished leather has advanced ten per cent., sole leather three to six per cent., and a further advance is anticipated in the course of the month. Sheep skins are sold at a high price.

It is estimated that 30,000,000 pounds of wool, including manufactured woolens, were destroyed in the fire. The price here has advanced ten per cent., and is expected to go higher.

Latest Concerning Insurance Companies.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The *Spectator* has the following list of suspended insurance companies, and the amount each will probably pay:

MASSACHUSETTS COMPANIES.

Bay State, fifty per cent.; Boston, sixty; Boylston, fifty-six; city, forty; Atlantic, seventy-five; Exchange, forty; Faneuil Hall, fifty; Fireman's, thirty-five; Franklin, twenty-five; Howard, twenty five; Lawrence, fifty; Manufacturers', ninety-five; Exchange, seventy-five; Mutual Benefit, thirty-five; National, North American, fifty; Peabody, seventy-five; Prescott, fifty; Shoe and Leather, seventy-five; Suffolk, fifty; Tremont, twenty five; Washington, ninety-five.

NEW YORK COMPANIES.

Humboldt, forty per cent.; International, seventy-five; Mackay, fifty.

PROVIDENCE COMPANIES.

Equitable, sixty per cent.; Merchants', sixty-five.

THE UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY.

The *Spectator* also has the following announcement from companies forming the Underwriters' Agency:

The directors of the Hanover to-day resolved to increase the company's capital to half a million dollars.

The Republic, Germania and Niagara directors resolved to at once make up any deficiency that might exist by assessment. The losses of these four companies will be paid promptly in full. Neither has a policy-holder, for slightly sum. Their resources are ample, and their business will continue as usual.

NEW YORK INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The *Spectator* says: Superintendent Church, of the New York Insurance Department, is here, and will at once make the necessary examinations as required by law. He announces that he will use the powers vested in him for the full protection of the companies every one of which shall have every opportunity to work out.

CORRECTED STATEMENTS OF LOSSES.

Corrected statements make the losses of the Black River Company $65,000, instead of $50,000; Continental, $400,000, instead of $500,000; Hoffman, $10,000; Market, $100,000, instead of $80,000; Merchants, $116,250, instead of $70,000; Howard, $50,000, instead of $50,000; and Union, of Bangor, Maine, $50,000. The People's Insurance Company, of Worcester, Mass., has suspended.

A special from Boston says: "The First National says in full: the Boylston and Washington companies stand ready to pay the mutual companies of Massachusetts will pay in full and we will pay with a part of the full amount required by law.

The Providence, R. I., Insurance Companies.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 13.—The Equitable Insurance Company, of this city, has stopped taking risks, and called a meeting of its stockholders. The total risks of the company in the Boston burnt district is $817,000; total assets $300,000. The Merchants' Insurance Company has also called a meeting of its stockholders, for information on what course is to be taken in the future. Total assets of the company $505,461; total risks in the burnt district of Boston $210,000.

Expansion of the Currency Unnecessary.

BOSTON, November 13.—The Relief Committee issued the following this morning: "In having been suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury might issue an additional amount of currency in view of our calamity, *Be it resolved*, That this committee earnestly remonstrate against any such issue, as unnecessary, and prejudicial to the wise policy of the country."

Advance of Insurance Rates—Mansard Roofs.

NEW YORK, November 13.—At a secret meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday a resolution was adopted making the rates of insurance conform to those of 1870, which were understood to be an advance on the present rates of from ten to fifteen per cent. The subject of Mansard roofs was referred to a special committee, who, it is expected, will declare uninsurable all buildings, dwellings excepted, that have the Mansard roof constructed of other than fire-proof material.

Insurance men are wonderfully more cheerful, and believe that the losses by the Boston fire will fall below the estimates of Monday, which they say were placed high enough to cover all the risks in the burnt district. The salvages, it is thought, will be considerable.

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday a resolution was adopted, asking the City Council to enlarge the fire department on a more efficient footing by increasing the number of engines and amount of hose, and also to consider the expediency of prohibiting the construction of Mansard roofs in the business part of the city.

Conclusions After Inspection of the Burned District.

NEW YORK, November 13.—General Shaler, of the New York fire department, concludes, from his inspection of the burned district, that the great fire was in consequence of the delay of the firemen in reaching the scene; the narrowness of the streets, by which it was impossible to work effectually, and the great heat which, in the open spaces, prevented the firemen approaching the burning buildings. He agrees with Chief Engineer Damarell, of the Boston department, that the destruction of buildings by gunpowder lends to the spread of the fire rather than otherwise. The people of this city are assured that there is no likelihood of a conflagration equally calling them, because of the abundance of water and superior organization of the fire department. Many new services are building, to contain nine hundred acres of water in addition to the present available supply.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, November 13, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue falling over the lower lakes and thence over the entire sections of the Middle States and New England, with southwesterly to southeasterly winds, threatening weather and rain to-morrow. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, southeasterly to southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather will prevail. In the Northwest and thence to the Missouri, upper and lower Ohio valleys, northerly to westerly winds, clearing and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rain and snow. On the upper lakes, onset and high southwesterly and northwesterly winds, threatening weather and rain, extending into Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Warning stations at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Oswego and Rochester.

CASUALTIES.

Dangerously Injured at a Planing Mill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, Ohio, November 13, 1872.

Yesterday afternoon G. A. Stevens, employed in A. & G. F. Deamps's carriage factory, while working a planing machine had the left arm drawn in the knives and terribly mangled. He is in a critical condition.

Architects' National Institute.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—The National Institute of Architects adjourned to-day. The next annual meeting will be held in Chicago on the second Tuesday of November next year. A committee, consisting of A. J. Bloor, of New York, N. H. Hutton, of Baltimore, and A. C. Nash, of Cincinnati, was appointed to devise and report a mode of constructing fire-proof Mansard roofs at a reasonable cost, and report next year. Wm. Ware, of Boston, said that but for the Mansard roofs the late conflagration in that city would not have spread beyond control. He thought it probable that the Mansard roofs in West Boston would be changed. All who took part in the discussion condemned Mansard roofs severely.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

A New and More Fatal Phase.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1872.

The latest and more fatal horse disease has made its appearance in this city and Baltimore, and several deaths have occurred. The effects of the epizootic are fast disappearing, and most of the street car lines have resumed operations.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. Va., November 13.—The epizootic has at last reached our city. Twenty-one horses were seized with the disease in one stable last night and other stables are seriously affected, but to what extent cannot be definitely ascertained. The effect on business begins to be felt already, and great excitement prevails among horse owners. Reports from adjacent portions of Ohio state that the disease prevails to a considerable extent. This is the first appearance of the disease in this State.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—The city authorities are considering the propriety of quarantining horses to prevent the epizootic.

CINCINNATI, O.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—The horse disease is steadily spreading, though the form remains light. Men drove the engines to a fire this evening. Business is almost entirely prostrated for lack of transportation.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, November 13.—The epizootic fever has spread with great rapidity to-day. More than a thousand horses are now affected. All the omnibuses were withdrawn to night and nearly all the hacks are off the streets, and railroad passengers had to walk from the depots. The street cars are also being stopped, the mules being afflicted about as badly as the horses. The Fire Committee of the City Council to-night called meetings of citizens in each ward for Friday night, to organize companies of citizens to draw the engines to fires, in cases of emergency, nearly all the horses in the fire department being down with the disease.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., November 13.—The epizootic fever among the horses in the city has about reached its height, nearly every horse in the city being more or less affected. All the street car and omnibus lines with one exception (that of the Spring avenue line), have stopped running, and only baggage wagons are run to the railroad depots. The officers of the fire department have purchased six yoke of oxen. To-day Issues a call for volunteers to render assistance in case of emergency. The weather to-day has been wet and very cold, and the streets presented an almost deserted appearance. Many horses have been kept off the streets for prudential reasons. In all cases the first attacked horses are reported recovering.

A NEW PHASE OF THE DISEASE IN NEW YORK.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: It appears that although the horse epidemic is rapidly disappearing, a new complaint, resembling dropsy, is affecting many of the animals which recovered from the visitation. This confirms the warning which was given several days ago. The tendency of epidemic diseases to run into chronic forms of disease should be understood by those who are overworking the convalescent animals. If the re-quisseas assumes a fatal form, the epizootic will be more fatal than during the temporary suspension of trade and traffic in the city. The public will be glad to hear from Mr. Bergh on this subject.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* thinks the horse disease of that city has not yet reached its climax, although such is the general belief. At least one railway company has been compelled again to discontinue operations, and it is feared that many of those which are making little to do with horses will be compelled to follow suit. The president of one of the lines declares that without exception all of the two hundred and fifty horses in his stables are sick, and that his observation leads him to believe that the fatal effects of the disease are now about to become manifest. It is asserted that the percentage of deaths in all the horses in the city has already run up to one hundred days than at any other time since the appearance of the epidemic, and while it is probable that most of the horses will recover, it is now certain that the worst cases will not yield to treatment.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Progress of the Producers' Agency.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., November 13, 1872.

The producers' agency at Fourth sheet, comprising Scrubgrass, Mount Hope, Coal City, Foster and Bully Hill, agreed to pool their oil to-day, and appointed Thomas King pool agent, headquarters at Fourth. This is merely preliminary to the establishment of the agency next week.

INDIANA U. S. SENATOR

Hon. O. P Morton Unanimously Nominated by the Republican Legislative Caucus.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 13.—At the Republican caucus to-night, at which the Republican members of both Houses were present, the following was unanimously adopted:

"Be it Resolved, By the Republican Senators and Representatives in caucus assembled, that in view of the great public services of Senator Morton, and his persistent defense of the principles of the Republican party, both in the United States Senate and in the State of Indiana, he is hereby declared worthy the confidence and support of every Republican, and that we hail with pride that he is the unanimous choice of the Republican party of Indiana, and we hereby declare him the unanimous choice of this caucus for Senator of the United States to succeed himself; and that we hereby unanimously pledge ourselves to support him as the proper time for election.

The resolution was passed unanimously recognizing the faithful and untiring services of Col. Jno. Foster, Chairman of the State Central Republican Committee, for his energy in thoroughly organizing and harmonizing the forces, inspiring the masses and generally conducting the contest to a triumphant conclusion.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 13.—The Senate and House of Representatives met in their respective halls to-day and organized for business, and proceeded without delay. The House elected W. K. Edwards, of Vigo county, Speaker, and S. W. Frisbey, of Lawrence county, was elected President of the Senate. These, and all the other officers elected, are the Republican caucus nominees. The Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow.

CHIMES.

Outrage by Political Partizans—Probable Homicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., November 13, 1872.

A large mob attacked W. J. Moreau and other prominent politicians last night. It was headed by one D. D. Dykeman and other scoreheads. Windows of the houses were broken by stones and other offensive missiles. Several shots were fired, but no one was injured. One morning Dykeman met Moreau on the street and shot him in the left breast, grazing his cheek, and entering his body. The wound is serious, perhaps fatal. Dykeman was arrested. The town is in a high state of excitement, and fearful trouble is anticipated.

LOGANSPORT, November 13.—Judge Dykeman, a prominent citizen of this place, to-day shot Will C. Moreau, late sponsor to Mr. O'Connor from the Louisville Convention, and now editor of the Logansport *Pharos*. The cause of the shooting was the appearance of an article in the last week's issue of the Sun, denouncing Dykeman. Moreau's wound is serious, but will not prove fatal. On last evening a mob, comprising about fifty men, prepared to tar and feather Mr. Moreau, but were foiled by the police. Six of the mob were arrested and imprisoned; they were in the employ of Dykeman.

LATER.—Major Moreau, who was shot by Dickman to-day, is not so seriously wounded as at first supposed, yet he is in a precarious condition. The excitement in the city has subsided.

Arrested for Printing Fraudulent Election Tickets.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—R. H. Benners was arrested here to-day by a Deputy United States Marshal and taken before Commissioner Boninge, upon the affidavit of J. H. Ingraham, charging him with conspiracy, deception, fraud, &c., in printing counterfeit election tickets in similitude to the Republican ticket printed and voted by the Republicans of this State. Benners is held for his appearance, in $10,000.

Extinction of Death Sentence.

WEST CHESTER, PA., November 13.—George Grant, for the murder of Amanda Spencer, one year ago, was hagged at eleven o'clock this morning. Grant has been quiet since the attack on keeper Harris several days ago. He slept well last night and ate a hearty breakfast this morning. The scaffold was erected in the corner of the prison yard, out of view of the prisoners or the public.

A Waterford Bank Robbed of $140,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 13.—One of the small iron safes of the Waterford Bank was found on Western street, near the dock yards, to-day. Its contents were in the bank, some $4,000 in bonds, currency and gold and seal rings. Most of the bonds were gone. In a bag found yesterday, two-thirds of the gold and seal rings, some of them being heirlooms which had been in the possession of families owning them for over a century. It has been ascertained that a man named Fort, of Clifton Park, had eighty thousand dollars in bonds deposited in the bank, a loss which was unknown before. The total amount taken by the thieves is computed by the directors at $140,000. No trace has been obtained of the robbers.

Army of the Cumberland Reunion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, Ohio, November 13, 1872.

President Grant is expected at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland on the 21st of this month, which will be a grand affair.

DAYTON, November 13.—Reports from all sections indicate that there will be a large meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland here on the 20th and 21st insts. Citizens are preparing to receive the visitors, and all the railroads will extend customary facilities.

Mexico Pacified at Last.

MATAMORAS, MEX., November 13.—General Ceballos, Military Governor of Sinaloa, announces the pacification of that State without bloodshed, General Diaz having surrendered and given his parole to present himself at the City of Mexico. President Lerdo congratulates the country on the complete reformation of peace. There is great rejoicing at the capital.

Steamer Hesper Sunk in Red River.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—The steamer Hesper, from Shreveport for New Orleans, sunk on the 11th inst, sixty miles above Alexandria. Her cargo, consisting of one hundred and five bales of cotton, was taken off by the Little Fiesta, and brought here.

THE SITUATION IN JAPAN.

An Amherst Professor's Opinion.

Prominent Traits of the People—The Government Anxious for Improvement—Religious Persecution Still Practiced—Great Need of Scientific Men.

[Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.]

ON THE YELLOW SEA, September 16, 1872.

We have just left Japan, and, before my ideas get mixed with another Asiatic people, it may be well to say a word or two. It seems certain that the most prominent traits of Japanese character are pleasant good nature, (I haven't seen a cross-looking person since we have been here), and no special ambition for any higher condition. The people are skilful, making many very interesting works of curious art, but do not show inventive genius at all, though they copy very well. They seem satisfied with their condition, and are contented to live in the same style and manner as they have for so many years past. I must, however, make an exception in favor of a few who want to learn the English language and adopt Europ an customs; but these people are few, and the g eat mass are content; if they can get an hour or two to sleep after each meal, and very often have a chance to light their pipes and smoke a whiff or two.

It is evident, however, that the government sees the advantages to be derived from American and European civilization, and is eager for it; so much so that many fear it is crowding new ideas too fast. If they want any new ideas introduced, they rush after them, be they steamships, railroads, of a general system of education, just as a boy goes after pay things. Their railroad of 15 miles from Yokohama to Yeddo is an instance. They determined to have it instanter, and so they have got it, but at a fearful rate of interest on the loan which secured it to them. And their greed for school-teachers is just now so great that English clerks, both here and from China, are securing salaries as high as $200 per month, who are by no means fitted for the high duties. In spite of all this somewhat unfortunate condition of things, however, it is very delightful to know that the government sees the need which Japan has to break away from old and very trammelling influences, in order to elevate her people and take a secure position among the nations.

About the time of our leaving America we saw the statements that perfect religious freedom was now allowed all over Japan. This is true, as a Japanese Baptist missionary had declared the mikado a Christian convert, and therefore, that he by no means the truth, or an approximation to it, for within a few days of our leaving Yokohama we purchased and read to me an edict of the general government—posted in public places, as all such things are—forbidding any of the natives to receive or to preach the religion of Jesus. And it is but two months since a native was arrested and fined for having, this edict, who was only a teacher of the Japanese language to a Mr. Brown, a tutor of the family. He died to his house, and knows not how long he will be, awaiting the decision of the court. And in spite of the edict, which is still in force, and which, I think, in some directions, the native converts and the missionaries are far from having a feeling of ease and comfort in regard to themselves. We have visited several Japanese churches, namely Yokohama, Yeddo, and with the exception of Sheva, in Yeddo, there is no unmistakable evidence that the Japanese people are evidently losing their confidence in the old religion, and are somewhat like boys with no guards. The government, it is said, is now endeavoring to patch up the old system or inaugurate a so-nothing new, but nothing definite is yet made at all public.

A great want which Japan now experiences is, the labor and advice of scientific men as geologists, mining engineers, boatmanship and topographical surveyors. Some are employed at present, but these foreigners, but only to show the nation how by her own hired help she can develop in the last free treasury—for evidently the resources are immense; but, as is the case with the coal and a few other mines she is now trying to operate, she works at an immense disadvantage, because she lacks the aid of modern science and art to assist her great supply of human labor.

We have just passed through the inland sea of Japan, and spent a day in the harbor of Nagasaki, and if there be more lovely spots to sail through, or harbors to admire in the world, we want to go and see them right away, for we have not adjectives or adverbs enough at command to describe our objectives in their praise.

We have a fine collection of August 10, and notice the names of Greeley and Grant frequently in it. Strange as it may be, there is a deep interest among our copper-colored friends about us. E. HITCHCOCK.

A Lady at Work in a Machine Shop.

Miss Knight, of Boston, has invented a machine for making paper bags, and is having a number of them manufactured at Chicopee under her own supervision. The workmen employed were at first skeptical as to her mechanical ability, but she has cured them of this by going daily and working among them, detecting mistakes and improving plans with a keener eye than any man in the works. Her invention is said to be an invaluable one, and she will make a handsome thing out of it. When a friend ventured to wonder a little at her precocious vocation, and couldn't explain how a woman should ever do anything in machinery, she said:

"It is a little following my future. As a child I never cared for things that girls usually do; dolls never possessed any charms for me. I couldn't see the sense of cooking bits of porcelain with sawdust, less fun for tiny things I wanted were jacks, knife, a pistol and powder. Well, I got them, and were horrified. I was called a Tom-boy, but that made very little impression on me. I adopted boy's clothes because I was not like the other girls, but always to be found that I couldn't do it, and sought further consolation from my tools. I was always making things for my brothers; doing and anything in the line of playthings I could wants said. No-life will make them for us. I was fitted for my kind, and my ideals were the every advantage of all the boys in town. I'm not surprised at what I've done, I'm only sorry I couldn't have had as good a chance as a boy, and been put to my own trade at once. I'm glad she knows as much about machinery as though she had made it a study all her life. It is a genuine gift, and she can thank no help making the machinery than Anna Dickinson can help making speeches.

Annual Meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

This society held its eighth annual meeting at its rooms in New York Wednesday, November 6. A report from the board of direction was presented giving a comprehensive account of the operations of the society for the past year. The number added to the membership during the year is greater than during any previous year, as is shown be the following statement:

November 1, 1871, the active membership was 212 associates, 6; total, 218. Added during the year, increase in active membership during the year was members elected, 89; qualified, 71; res gned, 2; died, 2—making an total of 206. Net increase elected, 8; qualified, 3; resigned, 1; become members, 1—making the number 213; added to the membership, 13—making a total increase of members of 89. The present membership is as follows, 163; non-residents, 16—total, 278. Associate members: resident, 2; non-resident, 4—making a total membership of 284, and of fellows, 1—making in all.

The committee appointed at the annual convention held in Chicago to mature a plan for the award of the Norman medal, reported that the committee had competition for the medal should be restricted to the members of the society, and that the papers submitted, therefore, shall be of practical professional interest, to comprise every description of structure, either completed or in course of construction, or proposed without delay. The House elected W. K. Edwards, of Vigo county, Speaker, and S. W. Frisbey, of Lawrence county, was elected President of the Senate. These, and all the other officers elected, are the Republican caucus nominees. The Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow.

Railroad Collision—One Man Killed

MILWAUKEE, November 13.—At six o'clock this morning, a collision occurred at Burnham's switch on the St. Paul Railroad, between a freight train of the New Orleans division coming in. The incoming train, Michael Fay, was caught between the tender and locomotive and instantly killed. The damage to the train was very trifling. No other casualties or injuries are reported. The accident was caused by the carelessness of the switchman of the incoming train.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamers City of Limerick, Wisconsin, Canada, Oceanic and Russia, from Liverpool, and Thuringia, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

A severe gale commenced blowing at Bangor, Me., Tuesday evening and raged throughout the night with great fury. Several vessels were driven ashore, and it is reported that two or three others are missing.

The London *Times* of the 24 says a committee of the Balmain regatta and a committee of the Sydney Rowing Club have made proposals to the London Rowing Club to row for £1,000 a side. This would be for an international boat race, to be contested in Australia on the Parramatta River.

Charles Francis Adams arrived at New York by the steamship Russia, last night.

Prof. Tyndall as a Lecturer.

Prof. Tyndall's manner as a lecturer is a remarkable degree individual and unique. He never reads, but hoots his audience by the power of incident and forcible extemporaneous statement. He is not that perfect self-possession of one who knows what would be called a fluent or even speaker, who keeps up a continuous strain of agreeable utterance. He is not an elegant declaimer, whose measured cadences are accon panied by graceful and appropriate gestures. He is the reverse of all these—hesitating in speech, and unstudied in gestures and movements. His habit of speaking has been formed on intercourse with his hearer of experimenting, and this latter is so essential a feature of his platform exercises that it greatly influences his manner of public address. Clearness, force, vividness of description, fidelity of illustration, are the eloquence inspired by grand conceptions are the striking characteristics of his style. He has an imaginative temperament, but with these traits under thorough discipline, he gives vivacity and attractiveness to accurate and useful exposition. Prof. Tyndall is a thoroughly-trained and well-posted enthusiast in science. He is intensely practical, and has a very much interested in the subject and the proceedings to the audience. He has with him, also, in a remarkable example of self-forgetfulness upon the platform, being always absorbed in his subject. Strongly sympathetic, he has also been, he seemed animated by but one purpose; to make them understand the question before them, to make them see it and feel it as he sees and feels it. As an original and skilful experimenter, Prof. Tyndall is unrivaled. Fertile and ingenious in contrivances for bringing out his results, he never allows anything to cloy and impress. Yet the experiments are not mere showy trifles; they are always subordinate to the idea with which he is dealing—help to its presentation. He is never eclipsed by his own pyrotechny, but holds the attention of the audience to the point under examination.—*Galaxy for October.*

Survival in Dress.

Both in animals and dress, remnants of former stages of development survive to a later age, and thus preserve a tattered record of the history of their evolution.

These remnants may be observed in two different stages or forms: 1. Some parts of the dress have been formed and exaggerated by the caprice or fashion, and are then related and crystallized, as it were, as part of our dress, notwithstanding that their use is entirely gone (e. g., the embroidered pocket flaps in coat, worn for years on the coat). 2. Parts originally useful have ceased to be of any service, and have been handed down in an atrophied condition.

The first class of cases have their analogue in the peacock's tail, as explained by sexual selection: another second in the wing of the apteryx, as explained by the effects of disuse.

Of the second kind of remnant Mr. Tylor gives very good examples. The fifth toe of the horse's little tatis of the German postilion's coat show or themselves how they could formerly be useful to such surroundments; but the English clergymen's bands, on the other hand, have their history to the eye, and look unaccountable enough until one has seen the intermediate stage through which they came down from the more serviceable wide collars, such as Milton wears in his portraits, and which gave their name to the "band-box" they used to be kept in." These collars are, curiously enough, worn to this day by the clergymen of the Episcopal Church of Scotland.

According to such ideas as these, it becomes interesting to try to discover the marks of descent in our dresses, and in making this attempt many of the apparently meaningless may be shown to be full of meaning.—*Lippincott's Magazine, Popular Science Monthly for November.*

"DEER TONGUE" is the name of a little plant that grows abundantly in the pine forests throughout the lower Southern States. It grows with tongue-shaped leaves, and from the center of this bunch of leaves grows a straight stalk, rising to the height of two or three feet, and terminating in a collection of bright purple flowers. This little plant is now attracting considerable attention as an article for scenting tobacco and wrappers for cigars, the leaves having a strong vanilla odor. A Southern paper is confident that the day is not far distant when the "deer tongue" will become one of the most important products of the South. The plant can be grown by the acre and brought here cheap.

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AUSTRALIA, one of the most progressive of the British colonies, proposes a free school system and compulsory education. It is not in the logic of events that the great continent of Australasia shall much longer remain the dependency of a distant central power; and the prowress in education which a liberal free press and free schools will give Australians will do much to hasten an honorable and peaceable separation.

CARLOTTA PATTI, who sang here last week, has mingled money and music all over. She is as shrewd as any agent in the making of a bargain, and spends her income lavishly in dresses and diamonds. She is specially proud of her hands, feet and figure; her boots are of the finest and most expensive patterns; she has always on hand several hundred dollars worth of gloves, and has a decided passion for low-necked dresses. She is naturally addicted to epigram and idleness, and although she learns music with wonderful facility, studies as little as possible. She is somewhat a society woman, goes to balls and parties, though she does not dance. She is the child of mirth among her intimates, and as full of repartee as a French wag. She speaks all the European languages, including English. She has had several distinguished offers of marriage, but the single Carlotta was the heroine of an adventure in not some years since. She was persecuted by the matrimonial intentions of an Old English peer, who became enamored of her and wished to make her possessor of his castles, his titles and his money and self. The lady declined them all, and one day absolutely chased the admirer from the room, out of the house, into the street. He left Paris the next day, and the fair Carlotta was pestered with him no more.

Prayer for the Sick Horses.

Bishop Wood, of the Roman Catholic Church, diocese of Philadelphia, has issued the following instructions to his parishioners, for a prayer for the abatement of the horse disease:

In all public calamities it is in accordance with the spirit of the Church that we should have recourse to God by prayer for their mitigation or cessation. We are now suffering from an affection which most seriously interferes with public and private comfort, convenience and even business. Some are already incapacitated, others are threatened, and whose results may be much more disastrous. We can only have recourse to God by prayer, therefore, prescribe the recitation of the prayer from the Missal for the sick of animals for thirty days in all the masses in which it is permitted by the Rubric, besides the Litany of the Saints, which will mitigate of cause to cease the present widely prevailing pestilence. We also request all religious communities in our diocese to recite daily the special attention the Litany of the blessed Virgin Mary.

Taxation in the Southern States.

A great deal has been said during the pending canvass about the onerous taxation in the Southern States. The *Finance*er, an accepted authority in financial circles, thus states the taxable property and rate of taxation in several states:

	Taxable property.	Rate on the dollar, school tax.
Tennessee	$ 283,000,000	$ 40
Virginia	366,000,000	50
Kentucky	426,000,000	45
Louisiana	250,000,000	1 45
Missouri	578,000,000	50
New York	2,000,000,000	584
South Carolina	183,000,000	10
Alabama	117,000,000	50
Minnesota	90,000,000	55
Nevada	30,000,000	1 25

Farms in Manitoba for the Half Breeds.

From the Quebec Mercury, Nov. 8.

The arrangements for the allotment of lands to the half-breeds in Manitoba have been determined on after consultation between Lieut. Gov. Archibald and Col. Dennis. The plan adopted is in conformity with that pursued in surveying the province, and will give the half-breeds snug and well arranged farms of 140 acres each.

A TERRE HAUTE, Ind., paper gives the latest cure for the ague. It says that if, when you feel the chill coming on, you will crawl down a long flight of stairs, head foremost, on your hands and feet, when you arrive at the bottom, instead of shaking you will find yourself purfing, red in the face, and perspiring freely from the strong efforts made to support yourself. What will ague patients do who live in one story houses, though?

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

North Carolina Senatorial Contest.

Total Tax Collections for Fiscal Year.

American Libraries for Vienna.

Greeley's Small Majority in Maryland.

Virginia Congressional Delegation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON D. C. November 13, 1872.

The North Carolina Senatorship.

The Republican members of the North Carolina Legislature will hold a caucus on Saturday evening upon their plan of action in the coming senatorial contest. The Democratic majority in the Legislature being only fourteen on joint ballot, the Republican leaders have hopes of dividing or overcoming the strength of their opponents and securing the Senator. Messrs. Pool and Vance will undoubtedly be rival candidates.

Last Year's Tax Collections.

The total collections of taxes on incomes during the last fiscal year were $14,456,961; on gas $2,831,718; on banks $4,698,229; on sales of adhesive stamps $16,177,220. Total receipts $ 71,183,337, or about $4,500,000 more than Secretary Boutwell estimated.

American Libraries for Vienna.

At the meeting of prominent educators to-day, in addition to the plans stated in the regular report, a suggestion made by Mr. Spofford, of the Library of Congress, that printed catalogues of American libraries be sent to Vienna as part of a collection designed to set forth in outline the American system of education, was adopted. Mr. Spofford stated that it would surprise most people to know that very few of the public libraries in Boston had ever printed catalogues of their books, but depended on written lists, and his impression was that at least a thousand volumes of catalogues could be readily obtained in the United States.

Still Dwindling.

Greeley's majority in Maryland, according the official returns from all counties except Worcester, is 7,067.

Virginia Congressional Delegation.

Official returns in the First Congressional district of Virginia, which has been in doubt, gives Newson, Republican, 397 majority. The members elect in other districts are as follows: Second district, James H Platt, Republican; Third district, J. Am ler Smith, Republican; Fourth district, Wm. H. Stowell, Republican; Fifth district, A. M. Davies, Conservative; Sixth district, Thomas Whitehead, Conservative; Seventh district, John F. Harris, Conservative; Eighth district, Eppa Hunton, Conservative; Ninth district, Rees T. Bowen, Conservative.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1872.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM TO BE REPRESENTED AT VIENNA EXPOSITION.

A meeting of prominent educators, including Gens. Eaton and Van Buren, Mr. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, and Mr. Harvey, Commissioner of Education of Ohio, was held to-day to adopt the best method of having the educational system of this country represented at the Vienna exposition. It was resolved that there should be sent to Vienna a full exhibit, embracing educational statistics, together with such school reports of the States, cities and towns, law and medical schools, theological and universities of this country, and that there also be erected on the ground assigned to the United States buildings to be presented American schools in full operation, with all the desks, chairs, maps and other appurtenances of the institution.

STATE ELECTION RETURNS.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 13.—Official returns from one hundred and one counties, cities and towns give Gre

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1872.

From the details which are given in the Illinois papers of the working of the minority or personal representation system, which had its first trial in that State on the 5th inst., in the election of members to the Legislature, it appears that it has succeeded in some important points. It seems, for one thing, to have produced a better class of one nominations, and for another to have compelled the withdrawal of several objectionable candidates. Another result is, that every voter in the State is represented in the Legislature—that is to say, the system has prevented any Republican or Democratic district, however strong, from wholly excluding the opposite party from representation. Thus, in one of the most prominent Republican districts, one of the three representatives elect is a Democrat, and in the staunchest Democratic district, one is a Republican. In this way the representation of parties in the Legislature is very closely proportioned to their strength on a general vote in the State.

It is rumored that Minister WASHBURN will be a candidate for the United States Senate from Illinois, in TRUMBULL'S place. This place has been conceded to OGLESBY, the Governor elect, and we do not credit the rumor about WASHBURN. A more probable suggestion is that he will go into the Cabinet—the new one, which there is reason to believe Gen. GRANT will gather together at the opening of his next term. There is a great deal of nonsense put forth on the Cabinet business, not the least of it being about the part Pennsylvania will play. It appears to be conceded on all hands that this State is entitled to as much as a Cabinet officer, and it is probable that Gen. GRANT will do his best to recognize us in this way. The name of Judge SCOFIELD has been used in connection with the Navy, a department which appears to need an infusion of business ability and energy. That gentleman's fitness for it cannot be questioned, his position for some time at the head of the Naval Committee of the House having given him a knowledge of that branch of the government. Beyond this fact there may, however, be no better ground for the rumor which uses Judge SCOFIELD'S name than many others which are purely imaginary. We would be glad to know it were otherwise. Natural born Pennsylvania Cabinet Ministers are not so numerous as to embarrass the President in his efforts to select the best.

PHILADELPHIA won an easy victory the first hour of the Constitutional Convention in inducing that body to adjourn thither. It is probable that the present sessions will continue in Harrisburg not longer than a week or ten days, to be followed by a vacation till after the holidays, when the sessions will commence in Philadelphia. Doubtless some advantages as well as disadvantages will result from this movement. Country members, as a general thing, were ready to migrate—most readily, it is probable, for them, somehow or other, a large city possesses peculiar attractions. Whether these will prove auxiliaries in the matter of constitution making, may be questioned. The change was very little urged for any real reason relating to the work on hand, and it is believed that none really existed. Philadelphia members declared that they could not attend the sessions if the convention continued in Harrisburg, and their convenience was something worth considering; country members would the better enjoy themselves in the great city, and that was something worthy of consideration, also. It is probable that no great harm even if no great good will come to the State from the change. Philadelphia is happy! Touching the feeling of Harrisburgers on the subject, an incident will illustrate it. "You Harrisburgers don't like our adjourning to Philadelphia, I understand," said a distinguished Philadelphian. "You are mistaken, sir," responded a citizen of the capital city. "We think you have done us much honor by going." A hearty laugh at the Philadelphian's expense attested how well the retort was relished.

PRINCE BISMARCK is evidently resolved that the light of German power and prestige shall not be confined to the narrow limits of Europe. In the extreme infancy of the new empire, German war ships began to traverse the seas, and to let distant nations know the length of the imperial arms. And now for some time a German naval expedition for the circumnavigation of the globe has been in a course of preparation. The object of the voyage of the squadron getting ready is nothing less than "to introduce young Germany as a great maritime power to the nations of the earth." Touching at Madeira and the Cape Verde Islands, the squadron will proceed to Barbadoes and thence to the various States of Central America, to New Orleans Cuba, Jamaica, Hayti, etc. About the end of February the squadron will sail for the south visiting Rio Janeiro and other ports on the eastern coast, and then rounding Cape Horn and having called at the chief ports on the western coast, it will visit the principal island groups of the Pacific. From Australia it will go to Japan, China, Siam, Singapore, and return to Europe by the Cape of Good Hope. The voyage will occupy about eighteen months. The squadron will consist of five ships, the whole under command of Captain WERNER of the iron plated vessel "*The Prince Friedrich Karl*," who will be invested with the authority of an Admiral. Captain WERNER is already known to the world somewhat in connection with the Admiral. Captain WERNER is already known to the world somewhat in connection with the Prussian expedition to Eastern Asia in 1860-62, of which he has published a narrative. Of course the new expedition will be completely provided with such a staff of savans as may be necessary to secure the most important scientific results.

NEARLY every newspaper in the country has somewhat to say concerning the Boston fire, all handling the subject which they know to be most interesting to their readers just now. It may be doubtful whether any American newspaper has said anything on the subject more pertinent or more likely to stick in the memory than the assertion of the London *Standard*, that "the burning of Boston is a disgrace to civilization." That journal is notoriously hostile to America, and has no admiration for Americans, and in its remarks on the fire it manifests quite characteristic ignorance of the subject in hand when it asserts the absence of a regular trained body of firemen in the suffering city. Enemies, however, and even very ignorant enemies, sometimes utter truth about those whom they dislike, and, if the old proverb really contains wisdom, they are the persons from whom the best lessons are sometimes learned. The fact mentioned by the *Standard*, that a fire in London is seldom allowed to extend beyond the house in which it begins, is certainly remarkable and well worthy of attention, especially as no American probably ever traversed the great city on the Thames without being struck with the manifest exposure of much of it to desolation by fire. But its fire brigade is so admirably organized, trained and managed that Londoners feel habitually secure, and we may add that the sight of tall fire escapes at short intervals gives a feeling of security even to transient visitors who lodge in fourth or fifth story rooms. Now, however well trained and generally efficient American firemen may be, and however well the art of combatting fire in towns and cities may be understood and practiced on this side of the Atlantic, it may be true that there are several secrets on the subject which are not yet familiarly known and applied among us. At any rate, it would not cost much to find out whether or not this suspicion has any foundation in fact. One thing is certain, if the Boston firemen did their best, people who own consumable property in American cities have little reason to congratulate themselves on the certainty of their possessions.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ appears to have been even more laborious in his habits than his contemporaries commonly supposed. Among his papers, since his death, have been found three manuscripts, which, if ever published, will be very interesting reading, at least for intelligent Mexicans. One of these manuscripts, entitled "Counsel for my Sons," contains a complete autobiography, which abounds in the most entertaining details concerning important events in the stormy career of the author. The second manuscript referred to contains a most minutely particular account of all the moneys received or handled by JUAREZ from the time when he first became President until the day before his death. This fact is by itself a lesson well adapted to produce a useful impression in Mexico, where recklessness and rascality in money matters are too common, and it casts a strong light on the character of JUAREZ. If the account has been honestly kept, and is not open to correction, it may afford the means of vindicating his reputation from some of the charges alleged against it; and, in any event, the register proves his superiority to most of his contemporary countrymen in the recognition of a virtue by which too many of them show little respect. The Mexican President is known to have been a diligent student of the life and writings of WASHINGTON, and he may have adopted the habit of keeping careful accounts from the first American President. The third of the JUAREZ manuscripts is an alphabetical catalogue of all the persons with whom JUAREZ had been brought into relations during his career as a statesman. To each name are appended remarks, in which the author expresses his opinion of the person and of his qualifications for the service of the State, or for being made useful in other ways. Of all the men of his time, few were so well worth studying as the Mexican Liberator, and it is, therefore, interesting to know that he has left materials so ample for a just estimate of his career and character. The autobiography is certainly to be published.

ABOUT LIBRARIES.

Some time last winter we broached the subject of the desirability of some system of public libraries to supplement the work of the public schools. Not a few of the towns in the State are entirely destitute of public library advantages; and—as it seems, and will seem, to us—very little argument is required to show that the youth whose intelligence is awakened by the training of the public school, ought, alike for their own welfare and that of the Commonwealth, to be given access to literature of a proper kind; since if they are not they will almost inevitably fall back on the feverish and unhealthy reading whose influences have already sapped the minds and tainted the sympathies of so many of our young of both sexes. We hold the matter to be of general interest to all who are concerned in the vital subject of public education; and it is gratifying to observe that Vermont has already inaugurated measures looking to the establishment of a library system throughout the State, the Legislature having made a liberal appropriation, which is to be distributed among the several towns of the State in the ratio of their respective populations to the population of the entire State; each town being required to provide a suitable building or room, and to appoint a librarian who shall report to the trustees of the State library, and be governed by rules laid down by those officials. Anytown may also vote money for the maintenance or increase of the library, and may also receive bequests or donations. The towns are to have control of the expenditure of the money appropriated, but they must expend it, and for books only. In this manner, while free scope is given to individual enterprise, a general system is established which directs and governs all. The measure has passed the Legislature, but it is to be further submitted to the popular vote next March, by which it will unquestionably be ratified. The question of a sound, practical public library system, as an adjunct of a sound, practical public school system, is of vital importance to every State in the Union, and must sooner or later be so recognized; and it seems to be a matter worthy of the thoughtful consideration of our own legislators.

PREACHING AND PRACTICING ABOUT FIRES.

It is wonderful how we all become preachers when great occurrences supply texts. Few think about acting upon or heeding the result of the lessons; and the next batch of texts in startling events that come along almost as a matter of course, though they afford new illustrations of how poorly we practice what we preach, in nine cases out of ten are productive only of more preaching. When, a year ago, the Chicago fire startled the land, every man, woman and child began to preach, and minister warnings of the necessity of self-examination and extreme caution, lest we become food for flame. And now the Boston fire has produced another spasm, and our ears are again filled with warnings. Now, how have we observed the Chicago lesson, and how does that of Boston find us? Have we, as a rule, or anything like it, in the conscientious erection of buildings in our city, done those things which ought to have been done, and left undone those things which ought not to have been done? Not to any considerable extent, we fancy. We have gone on building shells, paid little heed to the lesson of experience, and in the most growing quarter of the city built scores of wooden structures that will some day be mere roadways for the march of conflagration. It will surely come—the more remote the day the greater will be the calamity—for costly structures will also be built in this very quarter, only to be destroyed when the flames once get hold of these tinder boxes. During the year past we have sinned inexcusably, in the disregard of dreadful admonition. And, although we now profess ourselves shocked by the Boston fire, it is probable that we will keep on sinning. When the penalty is exacted, and when we come to realize in our own experience that the way of the transgressor *is* hard, it may be that there will be an amendment. Will it be a day sooner?

THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

Reports which attribute to General HARTRANFT the intention to appoint sundry persons to sundry offices should be received with many grains of allowance. Like General GRANT, the Governor elect possesses the faculty of keeping his own counsel. There is good reason for believing that regarding no appointment has he yet declared his intention. On one point, however, there would not be much risk in entertaining a fixed belief, and that is that General HARTRANFT fully realizes the necessity of calling around him men of recognized ability and character—men so elected in both of these respects that their names will disarm criticism, justify the expectations of his friends, and confound his enemies. It would be an insult to the Governor elect to suppose that he could by any means be induced to lower his standard from this only line, whereby his administration can be successful. His enemies, writhing in defeat, content themselves with predictions of failure. His friends, pointing to his magnificent majority, are confident that his administration will be an eminently successful one, and they look for the appointment of his cabinet as the first proof that they are to suffer no disappointment.

An interesting, and indeed important, decision was rendered, a few days ago, in the Supreme Court of the State of Maryland. Not only an ancient statute, but a passage in the Constitution of that State, determines that, in order to be qualified to give testimony in a court of justice the witness must believe in the existence of God and in a future state of reward and punishment. In a case on trial protest was entered on the part of the defense against the admission of a witness on the ground that he was an irreligious man, disqualified by the law just cited. But after considerable debate, the witness objected to, the court ruled that he was competent to give testimony because, though not believing in the existence of a personal God or in a future judgment, he yet recognized the presence of a higher controlling power in nature.

There are countries in which the people loudly profess the belief that there is no fire there, and that after death the most terrible punishment awaits the liar and a still more terrible punishment awaits the perjurer, and yet the same people lie habitually and perjure themselves with the utmost facility for the most trivial present reward. In Christian countries, also, amidst the ignorance and corruption of manners which prevailed a few hundred years ago, perjury was frightfully common, in despite of the prevalence of orthodox belief. As an illustration we may refer to the professional perjurers who used to lounge around English courts of justice, with straws protruding from their shoes as insignia of the business by which they lived. These "men of straw" all professed the belief necessary to qualify them for the establishment of falsehood and for the contradiction or perversion of the truth. In fact, as Mr. J. S. MILL long ago pointed out, a man who refuses to qualify himself for giving testimony, by professing a belief which he does not entertain—in other words, a man too honest and sincere to tell a falsehood that he may be permitted to bear witness—is not likely to bear false witness. In excluding such a witness from the stand, courts have, no doubt, often refused testimony on the very ground which should have made it welcome, pronouncing a witness disqualified for the reason which attested his veracity.

THE recent action of the Supreme Court of Illinois, in inflicting a fine on the editors of the Chicago *Journal* for alleged contempt in criticising the course of that court in a case lately pending before it, has excited wide-spread remonstrance and denunciation from the press of the North-western States. It seems that the action of the court was hasty; and that, although the magistrates in the case acted at once as prosecutors, witnesses, jurors and judges, no appeal to another and disinterested tribunal is possible. It is extremely doubtful whether the high-handed procedure of the court will not have a very different effect from that which was intended. It is not a personal matter. It involves the principle of free speech, and the question whether the press is like an ox, to be muzzled at the will of the judiciary. In the end the Supreme Court of Illinois will probably discover that it is not.

THE episcopate has developed in Cleveland, among other things, a vast deal of marital devotion. The wife of one gentleman deserted, to attend the Patti concert, but was in feeble health, and unable to walk. The husband put her into a stout baby carriage, and proceeded straight-way to the hall where Patti was to sing; and at the close of the entertainment trundled his spouse home in the same style. Another wife desired to attend the wedding of a friend, some distance away from her residence, but the horses were all sick, and a carriage could not be had for love or money. Carefully wrapping her up and depositing her on the seat of a light buggy, the husband took his place between the thills, and for the nonce "played horse" most successfully.

THE Reading Railroad Company, displeased at the action of the city authorities of Reading in regard to the right of way claimed by the former corporation through some of the streets of that place, announce their intention to remove their shops to another point, where they will build a town of their own.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

This comes of sleeping with a pistol under one's pillow. An Ohio man the other night discharged a revolver while in his sleep, the ball entering the right thigh and passing diagonally through the thigh, lodging near the knee. When he awoke he was sitting up in bed, with the revolver in his left hand, and the ball in his right leg.

In one of the streets of New York there is a house-painter's sign setting forth "painted ore painted." Considering the number of painters in that city, that painter ought to be doing a fair business.

Champagne dealers are threatening a heavy advance in the price of their aerated slops. The ostensible reason is "a failure of the vintage in France." But what has to do with New England cider or the New Jersey turnip fields, from whence our champagne supplies are mainly drawn, is one of those mysterious things that none but a financial cider dealer can determine.

Hereafter the worst you can wish your enemy will be, that somebody may put a Mansard roof on him.

In San Francisco the people are at war with the dairymen, and the *Call* of that city says: "That which we buy for milk is, in many cases, not milk at all—a vile compound that would nauseate the stomach, if the palate could detect the cheat, and make a cow blush to think that her name was used to cover so abominable a fraud."

The damages sustained by the Americans on the Mexican frontier within the last six years are estimated at six million dollars. Besides this, over three hundred American citizens have been killed by Mexican marauders. All the facts touching this destruction of life and property will appear in the forthcoming report to Congress.

Hunters of the opossum in Gordon county, Georgia, are warned that all of these animals marked with the letter K belong to gentleman living in that county. The old gentleman spells caught with a K.

The question of narrow-gauge railroads is being agitated in the Pacific coast States, and they seem likely to come into general use. They require so little money to build that every county that wants them can have them, and no monopoly can control them. Their carrying capacity is well settled, and as for passenger traffic, it is universally conceded that the Denver road is a great success.

Here is a Texas item. The assessed value of "stock," as rendered per each county, is $30,936,651, being $5,000,000 in excess of the value of all the town and city lots in the entire State. The total merchandise, the total money on hand and at interest, and the total miscellaneous property of the State amount to $32,657,962.

Among the manufactories of New Orleans there are six establishments, with an aggregate capital of $1,200,000, engaged in the manufacture of oil and oil cake from cotton seed, the product being one hundred thousand barrels per annum. The oil is extensively used in the manufacture of soap, and the oil cake is shipped to the plantations for feeding cattle.

A couple of Hoosiers, one of whom was named Troath, recently had a little quarrel over the division of some corn. Troath was crushed to the earth, but he rose again and vanquished his assailant, and the eternal ears (of corn) are his.

Some of the river counties in Iowa, where timber is scarce, have a large number of homesteaders who live in sod houses, and burn the rank river bottom grass for fuel. They twist it, when dry, into ropes. Thus prepared, it gives out an intense heat, and has lasting qualities.

The fore-quadron chlathiarsorsorenose is draining Vermont and New Hampshire of their oxen, who are plowing horse in the cities.

Prof. Dana, the Yale geologist, has been viewing the Ice, Mass., oil springs, and expresses the opinion that the oil must come from some comparatively recent deposits of vegetable or animal substances, for the rocks of Berkshire are of much greater formation than those of the oil regions of the earth. For the same geological reason he does not believe that any coal will ever be found in the South Berkshire mountains.

The hens at Providence, Rhode Island, are suffering from the horse disease, having contracted it by feeding on the manure heaps.

Hinds has no less than twelve institutions which are entirely dependent for existence on the charities of the people of the State. Of these there are three hospitals or asylums for the insane, one institution for the deaf and dumb, one for the blind, one for the friendless and feeble-minded, one for disease of the eye and ear, one for the soldiers and orphans, one for the reformation of juvenile offenders, and three for educational purposes.

They have a second Nebuchadnezzar in Westerly, if the Providence *Press* can be relied upon. It says: "Pelog Clark, jr., of Westerly, gave an average of sixteen quarts of milk daily in May, twenty quarts daily in June, July and August; eighteen quarts daily in September, and sixteen quarts daily in October."

Coal mining appears to be developing on an extensive scale in British Columbia, lighthouses in the strait upon the supply at home for consumption in the Asiatic colonies of Great Britain, and probably opening up a source of indefinite supply, which can be shipped if necessary to the important settlements of Australia and New Zealand.

The iron manufacturing interests of the country in 1870 were represented by 3,832 establishments, employing 125,961 hands, turning out yearly manufactures valued at $202,626,166. This only includes pig iron and blooming furnaces, forges and establishments producing bar, rod and railroad iron, nails, bolts, etc.

This will of the Rev. S. J. Browne, of Cincinnati, who died recently from overexcitement, having left a young German boy for trespassing on his grounds, has been contested, on the ground of mental incapacity and legal incompetency.

The tidal phenomenon on Lake Ontario, which was noticed last June, has again appeared. The greatest change in the depth of the water observed is twenty-one inches. The lake is very quiet, and here is nothing visible in the surroundings to create the unusual phenomenon.

New Hampshire papers contain an account of a wonderful sarcelle which fell in that State on Tuesday, "with a prolonged roar which lasted almost a minute." It is supposed to have been the descent of the Liberal triumph in the air, of which so much was heard prior to the election.

The value of the telegraph as a business agent is illustrated by the fact that it is likely to remove the difficulties attending the want of transportation for the surplus grain crop of California. The owners of vessels telegraph to their consignees in Australia, China, Japan, South American ports and elsewhere to send their ships to San Francisco for wheat. So as time being lost, these vessels will start for California, and even arrive before the merchants of San Francisco have knowledge of their having sailed.

The question whether a city or town corporation in Virginia can legally subscribe, either by the act of its local authorities or by a vote of the people, to works of internal improvement, is to be brought before the law courts of Virginia. The Washington and Ohio Railroad Company propose to obtain a loan from Fredericksburg, and some of the citizens intend to contest the right of the town to subscribe.

England has been trying the experiment of substituting hard labor of a remunerative sort for the profitless tread-wheels in jails, and finds that the cost of each prisoner is reduced one-half, and a large amount of work accomplished.

PERSONAL.

Reminiscences of the honored dead are always in order at their burial. The father of the late General Meade was United States Consul at Cadiz, Spain, in 1815, at the time of the birth of the hero of Gettysburg. The late General was born in Madrid. At a dinner given in Boston a short time after that date, among the complimentary toasts was one as follows: "The sovereigns of Europe, afraid of our *Perry* and *Porter*, they tried our *Meade* and found it too strong." This was in reference to some bullying that had been attempted by Spain, in order to frighten our government out of countenancing the efforts of MEXICO and the other Republics upon this continent, which had just then begun to make some efforts to throw off the authority of the Spanish crown. Our Minister, Mr. Meade, had carried his point in his negotiations, and succeeded in establishing the change of government—for change they were—much to the gratification of our government and people. Mr. Meade was received with great cordiality on his return to the United States.

An American tourist has been distinguishing himself in Ireland. Mr. Fitzhenry of Boston has run away with Miss Agnes Barry, only daughter of Newton Barry, late M. P. of the county of Wexford, Ireland. Miss Barry, financially considered, is a prize of the first class, as she is possessed of £20,000 inherited from one of those dear old uncles whom one reads in novels. The father (of course) refused his consent; but the lovers ran away to Killarney and were made one. Papa has now (of course) relented, forgiven the happy pair, and, as we may now hope, will go as merry as a marriage, &c., &c.

Mrs. Crittenden, the widow of the man who was killed by Laura Fair, is reported to be poor, and obliged to keep a boarding house as a means of living. The slaver, on the other hand, is understood to be rich. It would seem that the resources of even California law ought to be sufficient to secure for the widow a share of this wealth. A jury in a civil suit for damages would not necessarily be composed of pitchs.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks that an American Pope may succeed Pius IX. There are reasons for believing that Archbishop Purcell may be the prelate who will next fill the chair of St. Peter.

Thurlow Weed, the veteran politician, will be seventy-five years of age to-morrow, the 18th inst. He has "just given up smoking, after a half century's indulgence." Remarkable as has been Mr. Weed's life, the last incident is so much more than passing strange that it deserves a place in any sketch of him that may hereafter be written.

Miss Sarah Sawyer, a Quaker lady, died recently at West Newbury, Massachusetts, in her 95th year, the oldest person in town. She left a good estate, in the main the accumulation of her own industry and prudence. On the farm the last year she raised thirty were one hundred sheets, one hundred chemises, one hundred pairs of hose, one hundred gloves, with pillow cases, towels, napkins, etc., to match, all of which she spun, wove and made with her own hands. Some of this miraculous stock had been in the house for seventy years.

It is reported that August Belmont, the representative of the Barings—long the official head of the Democracy of the country—disgusted with the turn of things, is about to quit America and take up his abode in the dominions of the Queen. His fine stud of horses is to be put under the hammer. He has the finest private gallery of paintings in the land, except those owned by Mr. Lenox.

Lewis Hayden, an "ex-slave," who helped "Shadrack" on his way to Canada in the days of the fugitive slave law, and who is employed in the office of the Secretary of State, at Boston, is elected to the Massachusetts Legislature for the aristocratic State House ward.

The personal appearance of the Emperors of Germany, Austria and Russia is thus touched off by a correspondent of the *Etoile Belge*, who saw them in Berlin: "Old William looks like a good natured Newfoundland dog. Alexander of Russia like the most *blase* of Parisians, and Francis Joseph of Austria like a man who has had a good conscience."

It was "better than a play" what John Owens did the other night, when performing a favorite part in a western theater. He had been interrupted from time to time by the crying of a child in the gallery. At length, angered by this rival performance, Owens walked with solemn steps to the footlights, and addressing the audience in tragic manner, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, unless the play is stopped the child cannot possibly go on."

It is believed that the National Convention of Pork Packers at Cincinnati will exercise a healthy and important influence on the American pork season, now about opening. Heretofore the manufacturers in the different markets, emulative of the rest of the world, have, to a considerable extent, been in the habit of rushing into the field with more zeal than judgment. These unnecessary antagonisms have now, by means of the convention, been largely harmonized. And it is thought the whole important interest will feel the good effects of the movement.

"THE LAND EAST OF THE SUN AND WEST OF MOON."

Relics of John the Baptist—Discoveries in the Holy Places—Research in Moab—Relics of Mediæval Pilgrims—Curiosities of the Moabites.

Late correspondence from Moab, where the British Exploration Committee is at work, gives very interesting details of the things brought to light in that impressive land. Ziza, mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary as the station of a squadron of cavalry, became another center for exploration, and from here was made a most important and remarkable discovery. They ruins of a magnificent palace, far more perfect than anything of so early a date hitherto discovered in Moab, were found on the borders of the desert, east-southeast of Heshbon, and furnish a new problem for antiquaries at home. A quadrangle of freestone incloses a palace of brick; the quadrangle measures one hundred and seventy yards on every side, and is furnished with semicircular bastions. On either side of the only entrance is a facade of carved work, one hundred and eighty feet in length and seventeen feet in height. Animals, birds, flowers, fruit and even men are chiseled with great thoroughness of work and delicacy of touch, and the whole is in a marvelous state of preservation. The vaulted roofs of eight of the chambers of the palace yet remain, and the plan and details have led Mr. Fergusson to conjecture that the Persian conqueror Chosroes was the founder. Sir Henry Rawlinson questioned the soundness of this opinion, on the ground that a military leader who merely crossed the tract on his way to Egypt would not have had sufficient time in the country to attempt such a work. Be this as it may, the date of the building must be somewhere about A. D. 600. The Arabic name, "Umm Shettah," gives no clue to the history of the place.

To the west of the pilgrim road already mentioned, the gorge of the Kadirhee, the site of the not Sodom here found the friend sought to obtain a cure, was thoroughly explored. This gorge was not known before, but Makatir, which, from its modern name and from the resemblance of its position to the description given by Joseph, must also certainly be Machærus, was reached for the first time. Other travelers have seen it from a distance, or, more precisely, have taken the direction of its site pointed out to them, and have then marked it in either only on their compass; but Dr. Tristram is the first who in modern times stood upon the spot where John the Baptist suffered imprisonment and death. The names and details of other ruined towns are far too numerous to be given; for, as Mr. Stanford afterward expressed it, Dr. Tristram's report "perfectly astished" with new facts, most of which could only be conveyed clearly by the aid of plans and illustrations. We may mention, however, that a remarkable addition to our knowledge of the Dead Sea was one of the fruits of the expedition. Neither the American explorers under Lynch nor the French under the Duc de Luynes, though both parties had boats, seem to have observed the great dissimilarity between the African and the Moabite shore of that salt lake of the East. The western shore is well known to be a desert of glaring marl, almost entirely destitute of vegetation of any kind. It now appears that the eastern shore, owing to a different geological formation and a comparatively abundant supply of water, is not only covered with small plants and studded by dwarf trees, but has in certain districts a dense and rich vegetation. The Arabs and especially the Bedouins, who had to be compelled to give up his patient. The latter was taken to Newark, who he remains at the house of M. Gadsall, in William street. This gentleman, after he had learned all the facts, made the affidavit upon which Mrs. Bischoffsberger and Strenig were arrested. The prisoners were committed to the City Prison in default of bail to await trial on Monday at ten o'clock. It is the intention of Mr. Gadsall to have the case of Mr. Bischoffsberger's case the contract of the Superintendent of the asylum and the physicians fully investigated.

THE WOODHULL.

She Appeals for a Chance to Vindicate Herself.

The following card from the Woodhull appears in the New York *Herald* of Tuesday:

Sick in body, sick in mind, and sick in heart, I write these lines to ask if, because I am a woman, I am to have no justice, no fair play, no chance through the press for possible opinion? How can anybody know for what I am accused, arrested, imprisoned, unless the public are allowed to see the alleged libel? If the paper is suppressed and I charged with crime, on my own card I submit—is the truth when the Judge before whom I only appear as witness constitutes himself as public prosecuting attorney, jury and witness? When has it ever been known in this land of so-called religious freedom as well as enlightenment, press and people tremble before a cowardly public opinion? Is it not startling to think all liberty, law and civilization seem to be scared out of their senses at having two poor women locked up in jail? Suppose, Mr. Editor, that some enemies of yours should throw you into a cell for publishing the libel in article, express the *Herald* at your door, prosecute your publisher, shut up your business office, close all the avenues of press and lecture hall against your honorable defense, would not every sane man cry with the outrage? "O, Liberty," said Madame Roland when the French capital was shaking the conscience of Europe, "what things are done in thy name!"

I await your answer before making my complaint whether the so-called independent New York *Herald* is afraid to hear my simple story.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL,
Cell No. 11 Ludlow Street Jail.

A Sagacious Dog.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Yesterday afternoon a *Chronicle* reporter witnessed a scene aboard the Washoe that convinced him that dogs sometimes reason. While he was gazing blankly at every passenger who came aboard, and studying human nature from the features of the pretty girls who tripped down the drop, he observed a remarkably sagacious-looking shepherd pointer come aboard, unaccompanied by any one. She walked near the center of the boat, and laid down, but a deck-hand, who had watched her movements, came up and attempted to drive her from the boat. Unmindful of his harsh epithets, cross voice, and even blows she fi isked playfully around the deck for a time, and then, running directly to him, licked his hand, fondled awhile at his feet, and finally sprung right into his face and took a kiss. This raised a laugh on the deck-hand, and he attempted again to drive her from the boat, but the dog would not go, repeating again her playful antics. "Oh, let her stay," said one of the hands, "she seems to have no owner, and we will take care of her." Accordingly, the dog was caressed and permitted to remain on board. She crossed the bay at night, but the moment the Washoe touched the gate at the end of the slip she sprang off and ran to the train near by, where she repeated the same manœuvers, and succeeded in getting into the good graces of the occupants of the smoking-car. When the train reached Mastick's Station, in Alameda, she sprang from the car and ran toward Schutzen Park. The reporter, his curiosity excited by her conduct, followed her and saw her enter the park, where he soon after found her with her owner, who informed him that he left her locked up that morning in a room in the city, from which he had no doubt she had made her way and managed to reach him.

Abuses in the Ward's Island Insane Asylum.

The telegraph has already supplied our readers with the information that Dr. Echeverria, late resident physician at the Ward's Island Insane Asylum, New York, had been removed from that position by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. The Doctor, however, refuses quietly to submit to the indignity thus put upon him, and has addressed a note through the press to the commissioners, charging that his removal was caused by the fearless exposure he had made before the coroner's jury of the mismanagement of the asylum. He demands the publication of his correspondence with them, in which he earnestly protested against the manner in which the institution has been conducted, manifestly in the interests of a political clique, rather than for the welfare of the insane. Dr. Echeverria closes his note with these words:

"The sacrifice of the victims of this arrant treason, and disgraceful maintenance of the inmates of the city lunatic asylum for the insane, has been laid by me before the grand jury and the Attorney General, and will doubtless be made the basis of an inquiry which will bring to light, for the impartial judgment of the people, not only abuses and evils alike shocking to every sense of humanity and decency, which characterize the management of the lunatic asylums under your charge, but will once more exonerate me from all blame in the discharge of a duty which, though it brought upon me your displeasure and consequent dismissal, will earn for me the thanks of suffering humanity and the community at large."

The Key to Health.

It is the easiest thing in the world to loose the blessing of health, but when lost it is not so easy to regain it. The popular idea of fifty years ago that a tremendous scouring of the bowels was an essential element of cure in almost all diseases has fortunately for mankind, been pretty effectually exploded. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nearly a quarter of a century ago, may be said to have given the *coup de grace* to drastic purgation. The world has learned from the beneficial effects produced by that admirable preparation, that one medicine may embrace the three properties of a tonic, a laxative, and an alterative; that the three curative processes of invigoration, purification and regulation may be compassed at the same time by the operation of a single agreeable remedy. There are sound, philosophical reasons for the remarkable improvement which the Bitters occasion in the condition of a deranged and enfeebled system. This pure combination of vegetable juices not only strengthens the stomach, stimulates the appetite and braces the nerves, but also imparts tone and vigor to the secretary organs—as the skin, the liver, and the kidneys;—and if the blood has become too thin and watery to nourish the body properly, enriches and vitalizes that "raw material" of all the solid portions of the frame. At this period of the year, when intermittent fevers, bilious disorders, stomach complaints, and dysenteric and diarrhœic ailments are always more or less rife, occasional doses of the Bitters will be found the best safeguard against the atmospheric conditions which generate them. An accession of general vigor is necessary to enable the system to resist the morbid influence of the malarious vapors which rise from the earth at this season, and of all the known invigorants, Hostetter's Bitters is the safest and the most potent.

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The greatest Medical Discovery ever known. It will make a complete revolution in the manner of healing sores and wounds on both man and beast. Cures Chronic Ulcers, Bladders, Ointments, Poisonous Humors and Rankness. It will not inflame nor aggravate the sore, but first application begins assisting Nature, and the whole world is praising it above any other remedy that will cure diseases so much so, and even far as quickly and satisfactorily as the Magic Healing Powder.

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Abuses in the Ward's Island Insane Asylum.

The telegraph has already supplied our readers with the information that Dr. Echeverria, late resident physician at the Ward's Island Ins

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 13, 1872.

From all the information we can gather, both from the borrowing and lending community, there is but little change in the financial situation. From all indications we may expect a continuance of the present condition of affairs, with the usual fluctuations, until the beginning of the year.

—Eastern reports state that money was worth to-day 1-16 commission on top of legal interest.

In London money is reported as active at 8 per cent., with the minimum rate at the at the bank of 7 per cent. This is attributed to the fact that the Berlin government has a large credit balance with the Bank of England from the French indemnity payments. This balance they are drawing against rapidly, and receiving the bullion into the new German coinage. The bank finding their reserve running, low advanced the rates of interest as above given to call home English capital. The heavy operators in New York are large borrowers of foreign capital to carry their st oks, and the fear that this capital might be withdrawn is being realized. The shipments of bullion yesterday being reported at $1,500,000, and the sterling borrowed during the summer now maturing, it is found difficult to renew. If these have to be paid off, the coin must come from the banks or the Treasury. In either case the bank reserves will feel it severely, and while the London market may be benefited, it will be at the expense of our market.

The fact that the Treasury announces itself ready to do anything that may be necessary to relieve the market imparts a feeling of confidence, and we may expect to see the bond purchases and gold sales largely increased. Under all the circumstances, prudence dictates great caution in making money engagements for the immediate future.

—It is to be hoped that the rapid advance in wool and woolen goods may bring into the market the large amount of wool stored by the farmers of Western Pennsylvania and thus locally supply the much needed funds in the rural districts.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115½	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾	115¾
New 5s	107¾	108¼	108¼
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Coupons	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Pacifics	113¾	113¾	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—We have received a copy of the new work of Assistant Secretary Richardson, on the Public Debt and National Banks. The first part is devoted to the laws under which the national debt was created, the regulations of the Treasury in regard to the transfer and handling of government loans, and a chapter giving the policy of the government since its creation in regard to its indebtedness, which has been to maintain the public credit, gradually to reduce its obligations and to avoid a permanent national debt. The second part refers to the national banks, with reference to the decisions of the courts and opinions of the Attorney General on the subject. The whole work is full and complete, and should be on the desk of every banker, and is especially valuable to national bank officers in meeting the questions in practical banking which daily arise.

The work is published by Messrs. W. H. & O. H. Morrison, of Washington City.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 13, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Gold	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Canton	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
Western Union Tel	96	96	96	96
Quicksilver	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Adams Express	58½	58½	58½	58½
Wells, Fargo Express	69	69	69	69
American Exp. Co	57	57	57	57
United States Express	94	93¾	94	94
New York Central	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Erie	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Michigan Central	114	114	114	113¾
Michigan Southern	89	89	89	89
Illinois Central	130	130	130	130
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97	97	97	97
Chicago and Rock Island	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
Chicago and Northwest	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Do preferred	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	75	75	74¾	74¾
Do preferred	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Wabash				
Do. Preferred	49	48¾	49	49
Fort Wayne	44¾	44¾	45¼	45
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	35	34¾	34¾
Union Pacific		107¾	108	107¾
Chicago and Alton		112	112	112
Do. preferred				
Boston, Hartford & Erie		11¾	11¾	11¾
Harlem		113¾	113¾	114
New Jersey Central		101	101	101

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnishes the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	55¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾
Phila. and Erie	27¾	North Penna. R. R.	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	63¾	United Co's of N. J.	124
Catawissa	32¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	14¾
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.	54½	Reading	57

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, O., November 12.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Corn steady with a moderate demand; now car, on track, 36c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; now car, on track, 36c. No. 1, 38c. Potash unchanged; steady and unchanged.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 13, 1872.

REMARKS—Following the cold rain of yesterday the weather is now clear and pleasant. We are sorry to be unable to announce any abatement in the horse disease, which will not occur for a week or ten days more; and even then it will require great care and caution on the part of owners and drivers to guard against overworking the convalescent animals. Oxen, it is true, are arriving fresh, and sell at from $200 to $250 per pair. But because two steers are yoked together and shipped to the city, does not necessarily constitute them oxen, trained and ready for service. Nor does the fact that one has a team, anxious for a job, says he knows all about driving the ox, is telling the truth. The bungling attempts at mismating these dumb brutes would warrant us in saying that ox-driving, in Pittsburgh, is one of the lost arts, and the sooner it is restored the better for all concerned. We are not overheard in stating that there has been no improvement in the markets. Since the advent of ox-teams more goods have been shipped, it is true; but this is but a mere drop in the bucket. Storehouses are packed with goods, depots crowded to their utmost capacity, cars standing on the sidings locked and unopened, and orders sent out by dealers and freight agents to cease shipping for the present, exc pt to such parties as are fortunate enough to be able to remove goods promptly on arrival. The "coal famine" in the up-town district is nothing, and more in fact that the weather is mild, much suffering would be the result. Fifty cents per bushel and even twenty-five cents are steep figures for Pittsburgh coal, for coal and what make the matter worse, it is next to impossible to get the needed article even at those effortionate prices. But let us be patient, our day of trial will soon pass, and better days dawn upon us.

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,981	5,246	13,227
Apples, bbls	1,054	643	2,247
Cheese, lbs	1,854	2,050	3,904
Chickens, No	5,501	2,051	7,552
Wheat, bu	4,883	2,852	7,235
Barley, bbls	1,981	1,505	3,486
Rye, bbls	221	370	591
Oats, bbls	5,120	4,000	9,120
Butter, kgs	230	208	438
Bacon, tons	72	86	158

Following are the wholesale quotations at which sales are made unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Pearls Ile@11½c; pots 11c; soda ash, common, 5½@6c; refined bottles, 8c; assorted, 5½@6c; alkalie soda 4@5c.

BUTTER—Butter dull at 30@35c per gallon. Demand light.

CANDLES—In demand moderate; sales prime new white navy at 32½@36c per pound; common 30½@32½c.

CHEESE—Ps. in a jobbing way at 13@15c per lb.

BUTTER—Owing to light receipts prices are strong and quoted upwards. Choice fresh roll is scarce and we continue to quote prime choice roll at 28@32c per lb; good packed Creamery, 30@32c. Store packed, 25@28c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—There is a moderate demand at the following figures: 1 lb cans $8 00 @ doz; ½ lb cans $5 25 @ doz; ¼ lb cans $2 75 @ doz.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet and steady at 4@6c, as to quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Following are the ruling quotations: Sugar cured hams, 17@c; sugar cured shoulders 12c; plain shoulders 7½c; rib sides 11c; clear rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c; breakfast bacon 14c; mess pork $16 @; ham sausage 16c; lard, in tierces, 9½; lard, in half bbls, 10c; in kegs, 10½c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales in a jobbing way at 4½@5c per lb.

CHEESE—Receipts extremely light, and the market rules firm at an unchanged price, viz: 14@15c for choice Prime New York Goshen 16@17c; Ohio Goshen 15½c; Young America, Factory and Dairy 13½@14c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Little doing in the way of sales; holders ready for hauls from the country at prices quoted for clear sides.

COTTON YARN—Sales in a jobbing way at 32@35c per lb.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 ₰ bbl; Rosendale Hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50; Portland, Scotch $2 25.

CANDLES—Stearine 18c; star, 20c; mould 12c per lb; adamantine and sperm 45c.

CRANBERRIES—Market quiet and prices unchanged; selling in small lots at full jobbing rates at $12@13 ₰ bbl.

Bells and Cares's horses at $14 00@15 00 ₰ bbl; cultivated $12 00@13 00; common $8 00@9 00.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands, in round lots, at 25½@26c ₰ gallon; in small lots, 26½@27c; Pratt's Astral 31c; Globe 30c; Diamond 29c; Silver Star 28c; Pratt's Astral 27c; Brilliant 26c; Pratt's Astral 25c; Silver Star 24c; Diamond 23c; Globe 22c; Silver Star 21c; Pratt's Astral 20c; Brilliant 19c; Diamond 18c; Globe 17c; Silver Star 16c; Pratt's Astral 15c; Brilliant 14c; Diamond 13c; Globe 12c; Silver Star 11c; Pratt's Astral 10c; Brilliant 9c; Diamond 8c; Globe 7c; Silver Star 6c; Pratt's Astral 5c; Brilliant 4c; Diamond 3c; Globe 2c; Silver Star 1c; Pratt's Astral ½c; Brilliant ¼c; Diamond ⅛c; Globe ⅛c; Silver Star ⅛c; Pratt's Astral ⅛c; Brilliant ⅛

THE VERY LATEST.

Louisiana Faction Fight.

Speck of War Over the Recent Election

Gov. Warmouth At It Again---His Version of the Wrangle.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—An extra of the afternoon *Times* has the following: "Yesterday the returning board met according to law, in the Governor's office, to act upon the returns of the late election. There were present the Governor, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, Acting Secretary of State Herron and Senator Lynch. After organizing it was decided that Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, having been a candidate in the late election, was ineligible to discharge the duties of a member of the returning board. The Lieutenant Governor acquiesced in the decision on the presentation of the opinion of the Chief Justice that such was the law, and then retired from the board. A like motion was made in regard to Senator Anderson, when upon Governor Warmouth suggested that, as Senator Anderson was absent, it would be well to grant him some action on his case until he could reach the city. During the sitting Senator Lynch declared his purpose to be to refer all returns from the parishes and from the city which were charged to be fraudulent and illegal. It did not meet the views of Governor Warmouth on his guard as to the infamous conspiracy which had been concocted to cheat this people of their rights and redeliver them into the hands of the custom house cormorant. He was fully prepared for their plot. Accordingly when he met the board on to-day—present, Governor Warmouth, acting Secretary of State Herron, senator Lynch—the Governor, after the reading of the minutes, presented the certificate of Auditor Graham, and then read his written statement, also showing that acting Secretary of State Herron being a defendant, he had been compelled by the constitution and law to suspend him from the exercise of his functions as a board when would be out-narated to the Senate. Accordingly Secretary of State Herron was requested to withdraw from the board, which he did. Gov. Warmouth next presented to the commission evidence of his qualifications for the office of Col. Jack Wharton, and the successor of Gen. Herron. Col. Wharton was in the ante-room, and on being sent for promptly appeared, and took his seat on the board. Gov. Warmouth then proposed the name of F. H. Hatch as a substitute for Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback, which motion was adopted by the votes of Governor Warmouth and Secretary of State Wharton, Senator Lynch voting "no." It was further moved that Durant Duponte be elected in place of Senator Thomas Henderson. This nomination was adopted by the board, whereupon Senator Lynch retired. The board being thus completed according to law, will proceed to its duties.

This action creates great excitement in political circles. Judge Ditchy, of the Eighth District Court, this afternoon issued an injunction in favor of Herron against Wharton, Gen. Badger and others, restraining them from taking any action in the discharge of his duties as Acting Secretary of State. Judge Ludeling having given an opinion that two of the members are ineligible, it is believed the Supreme Court will sustain Governor Warmouth in reorganizing the returning board.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Thiers's Message to the French Assembly.

Message of President Thiers to the French Assembly.

PARIS, November 15.—The message of President Thiers was received by the National Assembly to-day. The message begins with thanks to God for the progress of the work of reparation and the general prosperity of the country. Referring to the extraordinary success of the last loan asked by the government, it says the whole available capital of the commercial world was offered France. Half the loan had been realized in three months. Germany has been paid 80,000,000 franks of war indemnity, and will receive 500,000,000 more in December. The budget shows a deficit of 132,000,000 francs for the past fiscal year, but estimates show that the equilibrium of the revenues and receipts will be restored in 1873, and that a surplus may be looked for in 1874. Allusion is made to disasters of late war, the financial dismemberment of the country, the frightful burthen it has to bear, and the weakened government of the republic. All these things suddenly bursting on a surprised and disheartened country, might have resulted in irremediable disaster if order had not been maintained. A forcible appeal is made to the electoral republicans not to ignore the excessive sacrifices for the country's good in the past. Events have given them the republic. The republic exists as the legal government. An attempt at any different form of government would lead to a most unfortunate division. The President deprecates the formal proclamation of the republic by the Assembly, but considers it desirable to impress on the institutions of the country the features of conservative republicanism. The republic must be consolidated before it can truly exist. The absolute need of France is repose. The country has been through five years of days of agitation. After frightening others it fears itself and falls into the arms of an adventurer, trusting the safe and humiliating journey from anarchy to despotism, and despotism to anarchy. The slightest faults in working out the republic. France, orderly and strong, inspires confidence in foreign powers, who desire above all a just equilibrium. France, if she desires not to isolate herself, may become surrounded by trusting and useful friends. To the Assembly is left the initiation of constitutional measures. The decisive moment has arrived for the work. President proposes a conference and co-operation, and concludes by invoking God to bless the work of the Assembly and render complete and durable the reparation which the country has attained since the commencement of the war.

The message was well received by the "Left," to whom it gives great satisfaction. M. De Kerdrel, Conservative, moved the appointment of a committee to draw up a report on the message, with a view to by a small majority. It is thought the President's message will lead to the early dissolution of the Assembly.

Cholera in Austria.

ROME, November 15.—In consequence of the cholera in Southern Austria, the government has issued an order requiring vessels arriving at the ports in Italy from the former country to undergo quarantine.

The Carlist Bands Operating.

MADRID, November 15.—Eighteen of the ringleaders of the Ferrol revolt have been sentenced to death.

Two bands of Carlists have appeared in Andalusia, and have interrupted telegraphic and railway communication. Troops have been sent.

Treaty of Extradition Signed to Brazil.

LISBON, November 15.—The government of Portugal has signed a concession to the Falmouth and Malta Telegraph Maintenance and Construction Company, empowering them to lay an electric cable from Portugal to Brazil.

Recriminations Disputches.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 15.—George Bancroft, American Minister at Berlin, had an interview with the Sultan yesterday.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, November 15.—The steamship City of Montreal, from New York, has arrived.

HAVRE, November 15.—The steamship Washington, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, 5 P. M., November 15.—Consols for money 92⅝@93; for account 92⅝. American securities—5-20's of '65, 90⅝; do of '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 87; new 5s, 88⅛; Erie 20's, 39⅝; Illinois Central, 95@95½. Sales of sugar—800 boxes Muscovado, 34s 6d@29s. Petroleum—refined 19½c.

LIVERPOOL, November 15.—Receipts of wheat 70 centines.

LIVERPOOL, November 15.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 9⅝d; Orleans 10¼d; sales were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs dull. Red winter wheat 11s 4d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 28s@28 3d. Cheese 65s.

Artificial Butter.

At the request of the victualing department of the French navy for some wholesome substitute for butter that would keep well, Mege Mouriez, after a long course of experiments, has succeeded in producing an excellent substitute for genuine butter, and the discovery is destined to give immense profits. The weather-boarding is then put on, and the house is impervious to wind or rain. Paper is also used to envelop the eaves, and the roof sheeting is covered with the same material, lapping over at the ends, between shingles are nailed on, rendering a leak impossible. When plastered and ready for occupation, a house thus built is as warm or warmer than any brick or stone structure.

The subject is one that will bear as much discussing as the scientific enquiry into the malady from small-pox or any other disease, and, indeed, it equally demands our attention. It is needless to speak of the fearful nature of the malady; the point comes home to us in this respect; hydrophobia is just as prevalent here as in Europe. Is there a cure for it? It seems to us that, at present, there is no positive cure in existence. For many years hydrophobia has been the subject of supreme concern, and most careful investigation on the part of medical men everywhere, but in this country, England, France, Italy, Hunter and Youatt; in France, Magendie and Dupuytren, have laboured with all their energy to attempt to solve the problem which their predecessors in the medical schools have declared insoluble. Dr. Watson, one of the greatest authorities in medicine, in writing upon hydrophobia, says:—

"There is no well-authenticated case on record, that I am aware of, in which a hydrophobic person has recovered. As it has been, so it is still. The physician of that cures is a dreamer. There can be no ground, therefore, for the recommendation of any special remedy or form of medicine, or even for the any general plan of treatment after the peculiar symptoms of hydrophobia have been set in. Accepting with infinite respect Dr. Watson's dictum, there can be no reason why a cure may not be found. We suppose it often occurs that a person was discovered, ninety-nine people out of every hundred would have declared the city to which it came an impossibility. Anywhere, before chloroform was discovered, would have believed a man's leg might be taken off without his knowing it. We sincerely hope the medical authorities in England will give the "Birling cure" a fair trial. There can be no difficulty in obtaining patients from some of the veterinary colleges around London. Then, if the Birling cure proves what we sell the man, let him be adequately rewarded for the present, and left to take care of himself for the future. We have no fear as to the issue, even in this country.

THE MONTANA MOUNTAINS.

Passes Discovered Through Which the Great Northwest Can Be Opened to the World—Practical Result of Hayden's Expedition.

[From the Omaha Herald, November 2.]

The Union Pacific express train from the west last night brought to this city three members of Hayden's Geological Survey, Mr. Robert Adams, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, Captain Jas. Stevenson and Mr. Herring. Mr. Adams has been with Captain Stevenson's party during the summer, and we obtained from him a statement of new and interesting facts.

The field of the survey this year has been much larger than last, owing to the more liberal appropriation of $75,000 by the last session of Congress. Two parties have been in the field, one under the immediate charge of Professor Hayden, which mad Fort Ellis as a base of operation, and which proceeded up the valley of Gallatin to the Lake. The party is completed on a large and minute scale the preliminary survey made last year. They then explored the Yellowstone river to its source, and afterward the Madison and Gallatin rivers. Mr. Adams says that the geology, mines, botany and generally the natural history of the region were carefully attended to by the ed.—*George H Darwin, in Popular Science Monthly for November.*

The second party, under charge of Captains James Stevenson, had Fort Hall, Idaho, as their base, and explored the Upper Valley of the Snake river, and extended their line as far as the base of the Three Tetons. This period was spent in exploring this range extensively, and in various instances a party of four or fourteen attempted to ascend the highest of these mountain peaks, Fremont, Hayden and Mt. Langford, the Superintendent of the National Peak, alone successfully reached the summit. Their barometer showed an altitude of 13,400 feet.

The party then pushed on to Henry's lake, and it was there that the most important topographical discovery was made. Going through the mountains, and Henry's lake is situated in the center of them. They offer no obstacle to travel, but connect by a low wagon road with Virginia City, Texas, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Pennsylvania—the great agricultural States of the country. There are also in the central States of the country. There are also in the United States 1,376,000,000 tons of coal, valued at $3,242,220. The gross value of the minerals and mines of the whole country is $786,736,920, compared with $127,562,000 in oxen and other cattle; $329,408,983 in milch cows, $88,771,197 in sheep, and $165,233,928 in hogs. It will be seen from these figures how serious an inroad would be made upon the business of the country if the vast area of pastoral and arable land will thus be made accessible.

The Targee pass has 5,500 feet elevation, smooth as a lawn, and connects the marvelous districts about the sources of the Missouri and Yellowstone. The Madison pass has 6,200 feet elevation, leads to the lower Gallatin and connects with the fertile valleys of the Three Forks. The Red Rock pass, 6,300 feet elevation, leads directly to Virginia City, Henry's lake and Henry's pass leads to the Teton basin and Fort Hall. These mountain passes are often so low and smooth that they will be found to be the natural routes of railroads with ease. Travelers watch the flow of the streams in the mountains, and find no crossing from one water shed to the other.

These two parties, forming one expedition, have explored an area of 9,000 square miles. They will at once prepare their facts and information for publication in detailed and systematic form.

A New Sense—What the Blind See.

MR. LEWIS, in his work on "Blindness and the Blind," says: When passing along a street I can distinguish shops from private houses, and even without the doors and windows, &c., and this whether the shops be situated on the right or left hand side. When a window consists of one entire sheet of glass, it is more difficult to discover than one composed of a number of small panes. From this it would appear that glass is a bad conductor of sensation, or at any rate of the sensation specially connected with this sense. When objects below the face are perceived, the sensation seems to be referred to the chest, or, at any rate to the upper part of the face. While walking with a friend in Forrest Lane, Sheffield, I noticed a fence which separated the road from a field, "these rails are very close to my face," I remarked. He looked at them and said they were higher. We, however, measured and found them about three inches lower than my shoulder. A similar case of making this observation I was about four feet from the rails. Certainly in this instance, my perception was more accurate than sight. When the lower part of a fence is brick work and the upper part rails, as in the face I have described, and the time where the two meet easily perceived. Irregularities in height and distinctness of the palings are also readily noticed and observed. A similar sense belongs to some parts of the skin, which is exceptionally developed in those who have been known to fly about a room without striking against anything after the cruel experiment has been made of extracting their eyes.

New Orleans.

The Crescent City is taking measures to realize some of the advantages of terminal facilities. New Orleans has natural advantages such as no other city in the United States enjoys, but its ack of capital has hindered it from availing itself of them. Isabel M. Blackburn, W. G. C.; Wm. J. Macmullin, W. S. G. C.; H. James Mack, W. A. G. C.; George Hawkes, W. G. Rec. and C. of F. Scribe; John W. Beebe, F. G. C.; Col. Jos. B. Lenfield, P. C.; Hon. Isaiah M. Bikes, D. G. After reporting brief but eloquent addresses in each lodge visited, the gentleman said he had been neglected at the new restaurant in Allegheny city. Some of the delegation departed for Philadelphia this morning, but Mr. Macmullin and some others will not leave until to-morrow.

Ancestor of the Stove-pipe Hat.

The ancestor from which our present chimney-pot hat takes most of it characteristics is the round-hat of the Puritans, and this was a tremendous plume falling down on to the shoulder, which was worn during the reign of Charles II. At the end of the seventeenth, and during the eighteenth century, this plume was changed into a cockade of the plume, and by giving of the brim various "cocks." That these "cocks" were formerly merely temporary is shown by Hogarth's picture of Industrious leading Idle to the Sign of the Whacum, where there is a hat, the brim of which is buttoned up in front to the crown with three buttons. This would be a three "cock" in the present century. Afterward, during the eighteenth century, the brim was sometimes turned up at one side, and, notwithstanding that these "cocks," became permanent; yet the hats still retained the marks of their origin, for the buttons and strap on the right side. The cockade, I imagine, took its name from the being a badge on the right side of the "cocks."

The modern cocked-hat, apparently of such an anomalous shape, proves, on examination, to be merely a hat of the shape above referred to; it is upside, further, that the strap is made up at an earlier date than the left, for the hat is not symmetrical, and the right side of the cock forms a straight crease, in the (quondam) brim, and that on the left is bent rather over the crown, thus making the right side of the hat rather straighter than the left. The hat-band here remains in the shape it was first fastened on. We just visible within the two points of the cocked-hat.

A bishop's hat shows the transition from the three-cocked hat to our present chimney-pot; and fashion, ever changing, has made use of this fashionable material for hats, we must now needs were a most fashionable article, and so we have come into thinking it fur, and which is bad to resist the effects of weather. Even in a lady's opinion, the "Gainsborough" is down, and hard-lining may be tracked.—*George H Darwin, in Popular Science Monthly for November.*

Prof. Tyndall as an Author.

Of Prof. Tyndall as an author, it is hardly necessary to speak, as his various writings have been widely circulated, and the reading public is familiar with them. Yet his genius as a writer is so marked that it deserves more than a passing or briefest sketch of his character. Among scientific writers he stands almost alone in the poetic vividness, force, and finish of his style. His descriptions and reasoning are colored by a rich and striking pictorial imagery, which presents the subject with almost the perspective and "coloring of reality." He is not content with simply filling the office of imagination in science, or can more effectively call to the aid of his theme the stores of hundreds of cities. Of an ardent and poetic temperament, and of honest simplicity of character, natural phenomena, there is often an inspiration in his words that rouses and thrills our highest feelings.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

A LINE of first-class steamships, to be known as the Red Ball line, is about to be established to carry freight, passengers and the mails between New York and Demerara, touching at St. Thomas, Barbadoes and other West India islands. The line will consist of three steamships, each of 2,000 tons burthen, and a vast area of pastoral and arable land will thus be made accessible.

The Manitou, now lying at Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, is the pioneer ship of the line. She is a first-class iron propeller, 1,260 tons measurement, 250 horse power, nominal. She is a magnificent craft, having an elegantly finished cabin, inlaid with maple and mahogany, and accommodations for seventy-six first-class passengers. She has a splendid saloon and state-rooms, together with family cabins and bath rooms. There is a piano in the saloon, and a tine floor for dancing.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage November 13, 1872.

	Cents.
Girard Tube Works and Iron Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Miss Maggy Latimer, Sutterville, Pa.	3
Samuel Lindsay, Allegheny, Pa.	3
W. Linhart, Allegheny, Pa.	3
Mrs. Mary Lowry, Manchester, Pa.	3
Geo. Knoepp, Buchanan, Pa.	3
Carl Robert Schubert, Buchanan, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

South Side Police.

Yesterday afternoon at five o'clock the first-detail of police for the South Side were placed on duty. The force selected were nearly all corner men, and consists of Sol. Conison, John Trimble, George Johnson, Patrick Kerrigan, Lawrence Lewis, Patrick Thomas Costello, David Campbell, Albert Portzmann, James Gaston, Lewis Bowers, Henry Lewis, John Wesenburn, John Mackrell, Emil Berger, Clemens Kuhn, Thomas Bell and Joseph Gallagher.

Lieutenant Myers Barker, sworn—Visited the saloon, 199 Third avenue, on Monday night, or Tuesday morning; searched the back party; found the front tossed up, as if it had been occupied; from the appearance of the bed, the bird had flown; there was a fence undergoing repair on the bed.

Mr. Barker was recalled, after other testimony had been given, and stated that he found a pair of pantaloons in the saloon, which he thought belonged to the woman.

Officer Benson, sworn—Was present at the trial of Jas. Elvidge, of New York, for the killing of Fogarty; he said he had kept Mary Kountz at Georgetown, on the Central Railroad, and had carried the money to board for her; he was on the police force; the maiden name of the woman was Mary Hughes, and she went to Jas. Elvidge's house now in the penitentiary.

Cross-examined—Did not know of a divorce having been granted to the woman.

Lieutenant Barker, sworn—Visited the house, 199 Third avenue, on Monday night or Tuesday morning; searched the back parties; found the front tossed up, as if it had been occupied; from the appearance of the bed, the bird had flown; there was a fence undergoing repair on the bed.

Cross-examined—Do not know of a divorce having been granted to the woman.

Lieutenant Myers Barker, sworn—Visited the saloon, 199 Third avenue, on Monday night,